

# The Herald of Freedom.

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Personal.  
Mr. Brown, the senior editor of the Herald of Freedom, has gone East on important business. He will remain absent for an indefinite period, during which our readers will be favored with frequent letters from him. In eighteen months' hard fighting against the foes of Kansas, he has found scarcely a moment's respite; and takes advantage of the present lull in our affairs to revisit the States lying close on to sunrise.

The associate, in taking exclusive control of the paper, expects to devote an undivided attention to the work, bespeaking at the same time from the public a friendly overlooking of shortcomings, &c. The tone of the paper will be of course be old. We expect not to be ruffled or blundered in the future, and will therefore try to steer clear of a blood-and-thunder course.

The Future of Kansas.  
Amidst the excitement of the day, let us hope it not in vain to present to our readers and the public a few remarks on the present and future population and institutions of Kansas.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of man to decide questions more important, or contemplate schemes more vast and far-reaching in their consequences than those now before us. Schemes for the extension of empire—the peopling of vast and fertile regions—deciding the destiny of races, and the pursuits and character of the inhabitants, if not the very existence of civilization on this part of the American Continent.

Three races of men are now before us—the Indian, the Negro, and the Anglo-Saxon. And perhaps we ought to add the fourth, viz: that mongrel race like the Mexicans, which may spring from the amalgamation of all these. This unsettled region on which we have now entered, contains an area one thousand miles long, and one thousand miles wide—as large as all the settled portion of the United States. Out of this Territory may be made thirty-one more States, extending through 16° of latitude and 18° of longitude, embracing every desirable climate and soil.

The settlement of this vast region will change the center of the United States from Washington to Kansas; and if it is settled by the Anglo-Saxons, in one century from this time, our posterity may be as near the seat of the general government of the United States as the inhabitants of the East now are to Washington.

That the country is to be settled by a new race is already determined. The Indians have had their day, and are passing away. Neither the claims of humanity or justice can stay their fate. The only question remaining is, who shall occupy the land?—the pure Anglo-Saxon, or that mongrel race of Negroes, Mulattoes, and their associates and masters?

In order to aid us in determining who ought in future to inhabit this vast and fertile region, we will compare results which have been arrived at on this continent, where the experiments of liberty, slavery and amalgamation have been fully made for a long number of years.—The Free States of this Union, the Slave States and Mexico are the illustrations.

As in the Free States, if the country is peopled by the pure Anglo-Saxons, the arts of peace will flourish, genius will triumph, mind will conquer matter, skill and industry will train the elements to yield in obedience to the will of man.—The mind, the matter and the lightnings are already chained to the cars of liberty, and perform our useful labor. And nature stands waiting to give other gifts to man, seeking only to find a genius adapted to the necessity, or worthy to become her messenger. Every man will be a citizen. Every man will be eligible to the offices of honor and trust.

In a Free State, the sentiment is that "Honor and fame from no condition rise, And well your part, there all the honor lies." Every man is a sovereign, a free, intelligent American citizen; and in the unlimited fields of science and truth which lie open before him, he may progress in knowledge, in wisdom and in power forever. In freedom there can be no limit to human progress. Of course human society will be forever growing wiser and better. The instrument for attaining the great ends, are only found with civil liberty. They are, free discussion, a free press, free schools, free religion, and free citizens, following the pursuits of a free choice.

Human society in the Free States of this Union exceeds in intelligence, enterprise, safety, security and general prosperity, any other to be found on the face of the earth. Under this system there is no suffering, and can be none, excepting what is brought on ones self through ignorance of natural law, or by crime.

The great results which we see in the Free States, of agriculture, commerce, manufactures and mechanic arts grow directly out of this general freedom of the human mind. All being free, all are interested in the success of each individual. The general great successful results are but the aggregate of individual success. If individuals attain to intelligence and freedom, we then have a State intelligent and free. If individuals are successful in inventions, and arts, and sciences we then have a State distinguished for its skill, industry and general intelligence.

Peaceful villages, smiling cottages, happy homes, free schools, independent churches, fruitful fields, and loaded barns, with an intelligent population, are the elements from which spring independent States, and great and wise governments. These elements will soon surround us. We shall be in their midst, and be part and parcel of them—and this very system which has produced such glorious results in the old States, has already sprung into new and vigorous life in our great and glorious West. The attempt of base marauders to crush it out, and the murder of some of our peaceful and valuable citizens, but endears it to us the more. The contrast bringing out, in bold relief, the excellence, the beauty, the safety of liberty, while it shows the baseness and depravity of slavery. That we shall succeed in establishing freedom here is certain, if we can put any confidence in the common sense of mankind. There has never been any permanent peace, safety, and success in any nation or government that did not have for its object the protection and welfare of its individual members. It has become a truism in all self-governing States, that the interest and welfare of one is the interest and welfare of all; and that we are bound together in one grand destiny—and whether we sink or swim, survive or perish, we are involved in one general fate.

To illustrate the unity of society, we will suppose that in this country none but the ancient plow was ever used or heard of. This was a crooked stick, shod with a piece of iron. With it, a man could put in and tend three or four acres of corn in a year, and perhaps obtain from five to ten bushels per acre.

A free man, a genius, conceives the idea of an iron plow, which will enable the farmer to increase his crops an hundred fold in a year. The worst punishment he will get in a free country for introducing a new idea, will be to be laughed at, and perhaps called a visionary, yet everybody wishes him success. If he succeeds it will make his fortune, and it will also make the fortune of thousands of others; and consequently, it will add immensely to the wealth and prosperity of the State. He makes the trial and is successful. Now who is benefited by this success? In the first place, the inventor makes a fortune by his patent right. In the second place, plow factories are started all over the land. This gives employment to many hands in iron foundries, to tanners, to wood choppers, to mill-rights, and then to farmers, increasing in every department the demand for labor. All hear the resurrection trump. The latent energies of the country are quickened into new life, and a general activity pervades all classes of men. Abundance is bursting out on every hand. The farmer is burdened with his surplus of grain, and it becomes a question of anxiety with him how to dispose of it. If the manufacturers of the East had it, provisions would be cheaper, more workmen could be employed, muslins, calicoes and broad cloth would be cheaper, and all would be benefited. In order that our abundance may reach them and their surplus goods reach us, something new must come to light—a railroad must be built; locomotives must be invented. This quickens into activity again the genius of the country. Many new things are brought out, and many new kinds of business established—manufactories for cars and locomotives; foundries for rails, &c. All these employ hands—directors, agents, foremen, conductors and laborers—and the beauty of it all is, if you break one link out of this chain, you destroy the whole system.—Take away the plow shop, and you destroy the main-spring which moves the whole; dispense with the freemen, or breakman, or teamster, or wood chopper, or farmer, and again does the machinery stop, and the system return to the dust from whence it sprung. Society has been centuries in progressing from the wooden plow to the iron one, from the pack-saddle to the locomotive; and it is only free men who discover the various steps of progress; and it is only in free communities, where labor is encouraged and rewarded, that they are put in practice. We hold, then, that the free system is natural and right, because every man follows his attractions; every man has a share of the pleasures and profits resulting from the grand whole. The reciprocity of interest brought about by connecting distant parts of the country, is felt and enjoyed by every intelligent patriot and freeman.

We cannot dwell too long on this beautiful idea—for it is in this system, with all its enterprise and beauty, its stirring life, its cheering hopes, its ambitious aims, its cottage homes, its happy families, its free schools, its general intelligence, its commercial greatness, its individual and national wealth, and its general glorious results in happiness, peace, prosperity and freedom, that we bring up and compare with that other system which is now practiced in a part of these United States, and advocated, not only as best adapted to promote the welfare of Kansas, but as containing the chief element of prosperity in all well regulated communities—we mean African slavery.

The plan is to introduce into our unsettled Territory, a nation of negroes.—These negroes are to perform the labor for white men—men who are too lazy to work for themselves, but yet have the taste for wealth and the luxuries which wealth procures. To gratify these men, who are unwilling to obtain wealth legitimately, by skill and industry, we are to live in a state of perpetual war, and compel these negroes, and their posterity after them, to work for nothing and find themselves. Of course they are indolent and unskillful, ignorant and revengeful. To keep them in subjection, requires terrors of no ordinary kind—whips, chains, thumb-screws, blood hounds, and the whole catalogue of tortures invented by tyranny since oppression began. All of the opposite race must be armed, and ready at a moment's warning to rush out and quell an insurrection at any moment. To make them as safe as possible, they must have no learning. They cannot invent nor manufacture—they cannot live in, nor improve homes of their own—with them every joy and incitement to a higher life is destroyed.

These negroes, and the mongrel breed which springs from them, and their superiors are to be our neighbors and companions, and if you please, our competitors or enemies forever. With this dead carcass of ignorance and stupidity, vice and enmity chained to us, how long before our energies would fail, our hopes decline, and virtue and peace bid us a long farewell? Look on this picture, and then on that. This, with its mongrel race, its ignorance and untruthfulness, its tortures and its groans, its patrollers and its blood hounds, its manufactories of whips, manacles, neckyokes and thumb-screws; its calabosses, cells and prisons; its border ruffians, profanity, drunkenness and crime, and compare it with the fruits of freedom—then choose ye this day which ye will serve.

To illustrate and enforce our arguments, we refer the reader to outrages which we are now suffering from slavery.

Middle and Southern Kansas.—(Eastern part.)

While much has been said and written about the sections of this State adjacent to the Missouri and Kansas rivers, there is much that it is profitable to be known of that part more South. Indeed, considering the advantages which are there offered to settlers, it is remarkable that the merits of that region have not been more generally brought into notice. It is true, there are no navigable rivers in that section, furnishing facilities for water communication with the States, yet this may be said to be practically true of any other part during a considerable portion of each year. The streams afford abundance of water for stock at all times, are swift running, clear and pure, and along their courses for the most part, heavily timbered. Springs are abundant, though they more frequently appear low down in the ravines, or near the beds of the streams. The water of these, though generally limestone or "hard," is clear and cold. Face of the country gently rolling—soil deep and rich. Good building stone in abundance, in many places superior sand-stone; though limestone, and stone composed of lime and sand predominates. Coal is also found in the region, giving assurance that much more will be found. Usually, the winters are so mild that stock do well on the range along the streams, with little feed besides what grass they get.

This part of the State is now being settled rapidly by persons chiefly from the Eastern and Middle States; are an enterprising, industrious, go-ahead people, and though principally engaged in farming pursuits, are doing something in the way of erecting mills and setting in motion various kinds of machinery.

Much interest is felt by the settlers in favor of schools, especially in securing, at the earliest day possible, the benefits of the best common school system which can be devised. There are also, many there who are ardent friends of the temperance cause, and will lend their influence in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor Law.

Good timber claims can yet be taken there, especially on the tributaries and head waters of Potawatomie Creek, and upon the Southern tributaries of the Merimone. Many, whose claims are mostly timber, are willing, at reasonable rates, to dispose of a portion of their timber in lots of ten and twenty acres, and even in larger quantities.

We will add, that to those who prefer settling where they will be sure of assistance in maintaining and preserving their inalienable rights, we can recommend the region within twenty miles west and south-west of Osawatomie.

Kansas meetings are being held in every town throughout the country.

Trip to Fort Riley.

We had the pleasure a fortnight ago, and from unceasing labor in the office took the time to enjoy it, of making a visit to the prettiest and best part of Kansas—the upper country. The roads were in an excellent condition for traveling, and three days ample time to make the journey. The distance is nearly, if not quite, a hundred miles. As newcomers may desire some information in regard to the route we will briefly state what we know about it. There are two roads leading to Fort Riley, one on the north and the other on the south side of the Kansas river. The road on the south side has been lately opened, we believe, and is said by those who have traveled both, to be something like twenty miles the shortest. Settlements are frequent along it, with the exception of one stretch of twenty-five or thirty miles, where there is no sign of a human habitation. In good weather, loaded teams will get along without much difficulty. This road crosses the river at Manhattan, where there is an excellent ferry-boat. The road on the north side of the river is the great military highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley. Persons starting from Lawrence, must keep on the south side of the river until they get to Tecumseh, or Topeka, or the Baptist Mission, five miles above Topeka. We have crossed at all these places, and our preferences incline to Smith's Ferry, at the Mission. It is somewhat out of the way to cross at Tecumseh; and the path through the woods from the Topeka ferry to the military road is but a poor one. Most of the crossing is done at the Mission, from which to the military road it is three miles. Once on that, and you would not have to draw very largely on the imagination to fancy yourself jogging along over an old-fashioned turnpike. Provisions for stock, and accommodations of the best kind, but at round prices, can be had anywhere along the route. All the large streams are bridged, and there are no very "bad places" for teams on the road. The Government bridge across the Big Blue was swept away during the last freshet, but a first-rate ferry-boat is substituted until it can be re-built.

Crossing the river at the Baptist Mission, you enter the reservation of the Potawatomie Indians, (wonder if there is any correct way of spelling that name?) which extends up the river thirty miles. The road from the river intersects the military road at Silver Lake, or Jo. LA. FRANKS', one of the chiefs of the Potawatomie Indians. The traveler ought, by all means, to stop with him all night, if he wants to get good fare and an inkling of how the patriarchs of old lived. Lafrankse, being a law-maker in his own nation, and unrestrained by the prejudices of his pale-faced brothers, is blessed with two wives! If he were a white man, folks would say, "he loves not wisely but too well."

Twelve miles further on, is St. Mary's Mission. This place looks like a tidy village, with its neat, white cottages and church, its well-improved fields, and the general air of civilization and improvement which surrounds it. Something near a thousand Indians, besides missionaries and other inhabitants, live at and in the immediate vicinity of the Mission. One can't help making his horse trot faster as he nears the broad opening to its streets, nor looking back rather reluctantly as he departs.

The further from Lawrence one goes, the further he gets from excitement. Politics are discussed a good deal, of course, but Missouri is some distance off—the Border Ruffians have not penetrated that far "into the bowels of the land"—and consequently the feeling is not wrought up to such an intense pitch. The people do not feel the necessity so keenly as their more unfortunate friends in the eastern part of the State, of firmly and unceasingly resisting the aggressions of our invaders. But we do not purpose talking politics in this article. We will merely remark, that there is a lamentable indifference among the settlers in the Upper Country, in regard to our political affairs. They have no excitements, no wars, no murders or outrages or anything else to stir their blood. We hope sincerely this blissful state will be of long continuance.

The old town site of Pawnee has a melancholy sort of look. The numerous piles of rubbish, and other evidences of premature decay, bear witness to the forcible means which brought about its ruin. The Rise and Fall of Pawnee would make an interesting history—or, the Destruction of Pawnee by the U. S. Government. Pierce's Administration has been signalled by two warlike events—the Greytown affair and the Pawnee affair! The spring business at the Fort has opened briskly. A large amount of work is to be done at that post this season, and the demand for mechanics will be great.

Four miles east of the Fort, on the military road, between two large creeks, the town of Osage has been laid out. Its location is one of the best we have seen in Kansas, combining as many real, permanent advantages, such as numerous springs, timber, stone, &c. For a fuller account of this new town, the reader is referred to an article in another column.

Those who desire to see as much of Kansas in as short a period as possible, and at the same time suffer none of the inconveniences of a new country, cannot do it better than by taking a trip to Fort Riley.

Biographical Sketch of the Murdered Barber.

THOMAS W. BARBER, who was murdered by a Government official, in December last, while the city of Lawrence was menaced by the Border Ruffian army, was born on the 22d of February, 1814, in Franklin county, Pa. He was the oldest child in the family, having two brothers and two sisters. Such educational advantages as common schools afforded in these days were given him.

In the spring of 1836, he, and his brother Oliver emigrated to Richmond, Ind., where they engaged in the woolen manufacturing business, and continued there until the year '41, when they removed to and purchased a woolen manufactory at New Paris, Preble county, Ohio. They continued in a copartnership in this business until the spring of '47, when Thomas gave it up, and went to farming near New Paris. The same year he married Miss MATILDA CASLEY, from Berkley county, Va.

Early in the spring of '54, the Kansas fever becoming prevalent in the States, he and his brother Oliver, and brother-in-law, Thos. W. Pierson, and Capt. Sam'l. Walker, the two latter now residing near Lawrence, made a trip to Kansas Territory, and being well pleased with the country, concluded to emigrate. Accordingly, he returned home, sold his farm, settled up his business, and moved here with his family in the spring of '55. He located seven or eight miles south-west of Lawrence, on a claim, and remained there until the time of his inhuman murder.

He left a wife to mourn, in bitterness, his sad and untimely end. They had no children. He was peculiarly a sympathetic man, and eminently a good man. His counsel and advice were always sought by those who moved in his circle, and never sought in vain. He had a "kind heart as day to melting charity," and was a firm friend of the poor and lowly. He had more than ordinary talents, and possessed good business qualifications. He was a perfect gentleman, a kind husband, and a good citizen.

The murder of THOMAS W. BARBER, under the peculiar circumstances which surrounded the people of Kansas at that time, caused a profound feeling in this community, and aroused an indignation elsewhere, which has not wholly subsided yet. He was the second victim.—Brown was the last. The names of Dow and Barber and Brown, their heroic lives and martyr deaths, will long be remembered by the people of Kansas.—But with what ineffable scorn and contempt will the acts of the Missourians, and their governmental conditors be regarded by the civilized world in all coming time!

Lawrence Temperance Association.

This society, formed but a short time since, and which meets every Tuesday evening, has, thus far, maintained an unusual degree of interest. Although its organization cannot be said to be completed, still, the influence which it has already exerted in our midst has been so marked and apparent, that the friends of the cause will certainly take courage, and go on in their good work until the last doggerly shall close its door for want of patronage.

Quite an interesting discussion took place at the last meeting, upon the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to lay before the society a system of innocent and healthful amusements, which it was hoped and thought would make their efforts in the advancement of the temperance cause more effectual than they otherwise would be. The amusements which seemed to strike the moral and religious sensibilities of some most forcibly, were card playing and dancing. After an animated debate, a vote of the meeting was taken, which resulted in the acceptance of dancing as an innocent and healthful exercise, and the rejection of card-playing as the opposite to this. However, the report of that committee was not finally disposed of, and the same question may arise again; and as the next meeting will have before it this and other very important matters, it is hoped that all who take any interest in the morality and temperance of our city, will encourage these virtues by their presence at the Hall of the Association, over the tin shop, on next Tuesday evening.

The N. Y. Tribune advises every body to plant corn this year, so that we may live cheaper. We second the motion. Not only plant corn, friends, but plant everything that grows for food—potatoes, beans, peas, squashes, &c. We have lately seen good turnips, raised last year, 18 inches in circumference. Put in a succession of crops. Begin with corn in April, and finish off with turnips in August. We must all try to feed the immense emigration which is coming this year. We may look for 30,000 fresh arrivals the next six months. The Eastern tide has set in toward Kansas, and we must look out for a flood.

We cannot help admiring the conservative tone of the Squatter Sovereign for some weeks past. It is getting to be a readable sheet.

Cheering News from Washington.

The news from Washington is glorious news! The discussion on the contested election case lasted two weeks, and was brought to a close on the 19th ult.—Something has been done for Kansas at last. We are to have a fair and impartial hearing in Congress. We give below the resolutions introduced by Mr. Dunn, which were passed by a vote of 104 ayes, 92 noes:

RESOLVED, That a committee of three of the members of this House, to be appointed by the speaker, shall proceed to inquire into and collect evidence in regard to the troubles in Kansas generally, and particularly in regard to any fraud or force attempted or practiced in reference to any of the elections which have taken place at said Territory, either under the law organizing said Territory, or under any pretended law which may be alleged to have taken effect therein since. That they shall fully investigate and take proof of all violent and tumultuous proceedings in said Territory at any time since the passage of the Kansas Nebraska Act, whether engaged in by residents of said Territory, or by any person or persons from elsewhere going into said Territory, and doing, or encouraging others to do, any act of violence or public disturbance against the laws of the United States, or the rights, peace and safety of the residents of said Territory; and for that purpose said Committee shall have full power to send for and examine, and take copies of all such papers, records and proceedings, as in their judgment will be useful in the premises, and, also, to send for persons, and to examine them on oath, or affirmation, as to matters within their knowledge touching the matters of said investigation; and such Committee, by their Chairman, shall have power to administer all necessary oaths or affirmations connected with their aforesaid duties.

Resolved further, That said Committee may hold their investigations at such places and times as to them may seem advisable, and that they have leave of absence from the duties of this House until they shall have completed such investigations. That they be authorized to employ one or more Clerks, and one or more assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, to aid them in their investigation; and may administer to them an oath or affirmation faithfully to perform the duties assigned to them, respectively, and to keep secret all matters which may come to their knowledge touching such investigation as said Committee may discharge any such Clerk, or assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, for neglect of duty or disregard of instructions in the premises, and employ others under like regulations.

Resolved further, That if any person shall in any manner obstruct or hinder said committee, or attempt so to do, in their said investigation, or shall refuse to attend on said committee, and to give evidence when summoned for that purpose, or shall refuse to produce any paper, book, public record, or proceedings in their possession or control, to said Committee when so required, or shall make any disturbance where said Committee is holding their sittings, said Committee may, if they see fit, cause any and every such person to be arrested by said assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, and brought before this House to be dealt with as for contempt.

Resolved further, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby requested to furnish to said Committee, should they be met with any serious opposition by bodies of lawless men, in the discharge of their duties aforesaid, such aid from any military force as may at the time be convenient to them, as may be necessary to remove such opposition, and enable said Committee, without molestation to proceed with their labors.

Resolved further, That when said Committee shall have completed said investigation, they report all the evidence so collected to the House.

Hedging Again.

Almost everybody in Kansas wants a hedge. Joseph Gardner and Co., will set a hedge, and warrant it to live, at the rate of one dollar for three rods. They will also give instructions for its cultivation and training. The whole process is exceedingly simple. Any body who has sense enough to own a farm can tend it. Plow a strip of land about ten feet wide, more or less. Have the center come on the line for your hedge. In this center run your plow eight or ten times, till the ground is pulverized finely, about one foot deep. Then set your plants about six inches apart. To protect them from being trodden down by cattle, it is necessary to erect a small barrier, as follows: Drive stakes in the ground about eight feet apart, and one foot high. Nail a pole or a slat on these, and cattle, in stepping over these, will also step over the hedge. This is all the protection it will need in field culture.

Speeches in Congress.

We begin to hear the "big guns" from Washington. Our exchanges are bringing us the speeches of Congressmen in reference to the Kansas contested election case. We shall publish the cream of some of them next week. Our paper is only large enough to contain the best part of these good things, when they come in such abundance. Whiffeld must be particularly edified listening to the scathing, stinging rebukes of the representatives of a free people.

Ogden—A New Town.

The rage for town-making prevails in Kansas to a greater extent, perhaps, than in any other new country. The cause of it may be found in the fact that there are more good sites on which to make towns here than elsewhere—or it may be not. Certain it is, there are almost as many towns surveyed in different parts of the State, as there are farms. We have many "sweet Auburns" loveliest villages of the plain," and are likely to have many more. No, not villages. There isn't such an insignificant affair in the whole country as a village—they are all cities.

But after Ogden, we are happy to say, there is no city to be written. This unassumingness prepossesses us in its favor. A personal acquaintance with the gentleman who were chiefly interested in its origin, and a familiarity with its location, its advantages, its neighborhood, &c., enable us to speak accurately concerning it.

The town of Ogden is four miles east of Fort Riley, between Seven Mile and Three Mile Creeks, on the great Military road leading to Ft. Leavenworth, and about a mile and a half distant from the Kansas river. Timber is abundant on three sides, and indications of coal have been found in the neighborhood. Immense beds of gypsum are but a short distance off. Numerous springs of the best kind of water bubble up on the site. The ground slopes gently from the bluffs down into the broad valley of the river, and is of an even surface. Building stone, of the best quality, are packed in the bluffs in inexhaustible quantities; and the stone in the upper country is not surpassed anywhere in excellent adaptation to building. The buildings of Fort Riley—large and handsome, are constructed of this material. Those who have ever been to Pawnee, cannot but acknowledge that it was the prettiest and most natural location for a town in the country; well, Ogden is situated as nearly like Pawnee as it can be, save that it is outside of the Military reservation.

The Ogden Association have marked out a liberal course, and if they adhere to it, the town will soon be the first in importance, west of Topeka, on the river. The Trustees of the Association are, C. R. Mobley, S. B. White and S. J. Hueston, to whom any inquiry may be addressed. The post office is at Fort Riley, as yet, but application has been made, and ere long an office will be established in Ogden. Improvements will be made rapidly this spring, and business will be brisk. The town is divided into 250 shares of ten lots each. The lots designed as residences contain a quarter of an acre of ground. This is most an excellent arrangement, and a sensible one, in this country, where towns have all out-of-doors to build on. Any person of industrious habits, who will make Ogden his home, and improve a lot, receives one gratis from the Association.

The first public sale of lots will take place on the first Monday in May. In the meantime, property can be purchased at private sale, from any of the Trustees or Stock-holders.

The town is named in honor of Major Ogden, than whom a more perfect gentleman, or a braver officer never lived.—He located Fort Riley, and died there last summer with the cholera.

The Cry is, Still They Come.

Ohio is preparing to send her sons to Kansas. From Harrison county, 300 young men will start soon; from Summit, 300 more; from Darke and Preble, 50 or more; from Brown, a small company. Altogether, about 1,000 young men from Ohio will shoulder their packs and Sharp's rifles, and trudge hitherward past all the Ruffians of the border, to try their fortunes in the new State. God speed them on their way!

At Bangor, Me., \$486 have been contributed to the Kansas Aid Fund, and \$350 at Randolph, Vermont. Albany, N. Y., gave something near \$10,000! GERRIT SMITH contributed from his private purse, three thousand dollars!

And yet there are people fools enough to think it is possible that Kansas will be a slave State!

Kansas Emigration.

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, in a paragraph prefacing a note which it publishes from Mr. E. B. Bell, of Graniteville, S. C., who is organizing a company of emigrants for Kansas, says:

"We are opposed to the whole scheme of sending emigrants to Kansas, to agitate the slavery question. We have never entertained the idea that Kansas would become a slave State, and we do not think any well-informed man in the Union entertains any such opinion. Our motto is, to let the people of the Territories, who are citizens of the United States, determine the question for themselves, in the formation of their State Constitutions, and we are in favor of admitting them, with or without slavery, as they may choose. We care nothing about preserving the equilibrium between the Free and Slave States, because we know that it is impossible, from the very character of the Territory belonging to the United States, and when that alone is our hope of preserving the rights of the South, the constitution is not worth a copper. This every intelligent man knows."